

Renee Hague

From: Sherry Owens
Sent: Tuesday, June 19, 2012 8:40 AM
To: Renee Hague
Subject: FW: Wilkins

I turned this
into Jackie

From: Caryn McWilliams [mailto:ccmcw14@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, June 18, 2012 6:52 PM
To: Sherry Owens
Subject: Wilkins

MOONRISE.
KIN
don't

Hello, I was in their today and talked to you about a book in Galveston. These are some of what I was wanting to look at. I know you prob cannot do anything about the Amassa papers but if you could get some of the other it would be greatly appreciated. Rebie

A Guide to the Amasa Turner Papers, 1827-1990

First settlers of Galveston County, Texas : from the originals in the General Land Office of Texas, Austin, Texas

Paul C. Boethel, *Colonel Amasa Turner, the Gentleman from Lavaca, and Other Captains at San Jacinto* (Austin: Von Boeckmann-Jones, 1963). Sam Houston Dixon and Louis Wiltz Kemp, *The Heroes of San Jacinto* (Houston: Anson Jones, 1932).

Author: Gifford E White
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Rating: (not yet rated) 0 with reviews - Be the first.

andreacheno with
@ rocketmail.com
1407.0010

RECONSTRUCTION

With the close of the Civil War, reconstruction under carpet-bag and scalawag rule took on the same form in Jackson County and along the Coast as elsewhere in Mississippi and other Southern states. The Freedman's Bureau supervised all contracts between ex-slaves and their former masters, and generally attempted to place in office either carpetbaggers (men from the North) or scalawags (men from the South who cooperated with the Freedman's Bureau).

To counteract these radical influences was made doubly hard by the fact that so few of the substantial citizens survived the war. Of the two infantry companies that went out from Jackson County, the Twiggs Rifles and the Live Oak Rifles, only about seven men from each company returned at the end of the war; men in other military outfits survived in about the same proportion. These veterans together with boys in their early teens constituted the manpower on which to build the future.

To further complicate the situation, everything was in a depleted condition. For four years no one but women and children—and the slaves who remained loyal—had been left to care for the farms. Then when General Davidson made his raid through the country, his men killed or carried off all livestock, burned many of the houses, and destroyed all corn, potatoes, and meat they could not use.

Since there were no railroads in the county until after the Civil War, all transportation of goods to and from the county had been by water or by primitive roads. The close of the war found all boats destroyed and most roads made almost useless by the destruction of bridges by the Federals; practically all horses and oxen were gone. Not only was the South faced with economic and political reconstruction but it also faced the reorganization of the churches, the schools, the community, and even of the family.

By 1874 Jackson County was feeling the full impact of Northern imposed reconstruction. In that year, Frederick H. Brackett, an ex-slave, was appointed postmaster at Moss Point. He had been elected a justice of the peace but had failed to make bond. As he took over the post office he promptly moved it to a new location to better suit his convenience but entirely away from the area which he was supposed to serve. He was put in jail for selling whiskey but was released as a result of a mistrail. The State Superintendent of Education appointed as County Superintendent of Education a man who had failed to pass the required examination set up by themselves, appointed simply because he was the only applicant who was a Republican. Earlier in 1870, Hector Fairly, another ex-slave, had been appointed postmaster

for a newly created post office called Vancleave's where Vancleave is now but the office was discontinued at the end of seven months.

In September 1874, two meetings were held looking towards an organization of the citizens to seek relief. Forty seven members were enrolled with H. L. Howze, a former surgeon general of Mississippi Confederate troops, elected chairman; M. M. Evans, later lieutenant governor of Mississippi, as secretary; M. Smith and A. E. Blake, vice presidents; S. S. Henry, William Welch, James Schoolbred, and J. K. McLeod as other officers. Later in September, the citizens of East Pascagoula and Scranton met for a similar organization and enrolled thirty-six members. Officers elected were: Colonel Melancthon Smith, President; H. F. Krebs and W. H. Nix, Vice Presidents; H. F. Taylor, Secretary; E. N. Ramsay, A. R. Krebs, R. D. Smith and George Taggart other officers.

In June 1875, a large group of citizens met at Cumbest Bluff to organize the county Democrats into an active, concerted body. The following officers were elected: Dr. E. F. Griffin, Chairman; Col. A. C. Steede, Sec.; and the committee on resolutions consisted of James Helveston, Beat 1; Ellis Fairbanks, Beat 2; Col. M. Smith, Beat 3; and Col. A. E. Lewis, Beat 4. The following resolutions were approved:

"We deem it absolutely essential to the best interest of the state, and for the welfare and prosperity of the citizens thereof, that the taxpayers and property owners should have a controlling voice in the administration of public affairs, and

"We believe a thorough organization of the Democratic Party and the conservative element who are opposed to a further continuance of the present maladministration, misrule, and official incompetency and corruption in the state and in the several counties, can do much to the attainment of the object so greatly desired, and in furtherance of this object we do hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use our best endeavors to attain, legitimately, the success of our party and our ticket in the approaching fall election."

The next year, June 14, 1876, a meeting of Democrats was held at the courthouse to appoint delegates to the State Democratic Convention and the Fifth Congressional Convention. Colonel A. E. Lewis was elected chairman and A. G. Delmas, secretary and the following Executive Committee: Beat 1, C. Ward and James Helveston; Beat 2, A. C. Steede and F. M. Johnson; Beat 3, M. Smith and E. F. Griffin; Beat 4, H. C. Havens and M. S. Park; Beat 5, W. H. Fletcher and W. Ramsay. Colonel A. E. Lewis was added to the committee and also C. H. Wood who was elected secretary.

The following delegates were elected to the State Democratic Convention: Beat 1, J. W. Fairly; Beat 2, F. M. Johnson; Beat 3, E. F. Griffin; Beat 4, H. H. Minor; Beat 5, Lyman Reeves.

The following delegates were elected to the Congressional District Convention: Beat 1, T. H. Moody; Beat 2, G. G. Goff; Beat 3, J. M. McInnis; Beat 4, A. E. Lewis; Beat 5, A. Cravins. The delegates to the District Convention were instructed to vote for Colonel Roderick Seal for Congress.

When Governor Ames began his second administration in 1874 he gave out orders for all official publications, such as court orders, etc., should be published in loyal papers. The courts of the Southern District selected the "Sea Coast Republican" as the official organ for that area. Colonel Melancthon Smith, editor of the "Star of Pascagoula" at once countered this order by telling his subscribers that he would publish all court proceedings and orders in his paper free and thereby not make it necessary for Democrats to subscribe for a Republican paper.

Typical Reconstruction Incidents

During the early days of Reconstruction, P. K. Mayers, a former captain in the 9th Mississippi Calvary, was publishing the only paper between Mobile and New Orleans—The Handsboro Democrat—and thoroughly covered the field he had developed. He was proud of his home-print paper, which he published for home people, and the Coast people literally swearing by the Democrat and its owner, welcoming it every Thursday as their textbook.

He had his ups and downs after returning from the war, when the Freedman's Bureau was doing incalculable harm in the South. With his fiery nature and Rebel heart Mayers often roasted Freedman Bureau Commanders in his paper. He had an especial dislike to a Gulfcoast Commander named Orr, who had done much to incite trouble between the races, and Mayers lost no opportunity to "skin him."

Mayers frequently made visits to coast towns by boat, as he did to New Orleans and Mobile, for Morgan had not then completed his railroad connecting the two cities, now known as the L. & N.

The tragedy here related occurred in the summer of 1867. Mayers had as his guests, over at Handsboro, Mrs. A. G. Mayers and children of Brandon. Accompanied by his wife and guests, he took boat at Mississippi City for Pass Christian, to spend the day with Col. J. J. Thornton, an old friend of the family.

Mayers was informed during the day that Orr felt outraged at his last article, and intended attacking him at the boat that

evening. Mayers had been provided with a double-barrel shotgun, having no pistol, and returning to the boat, saw Orr, his son, and others standing on the wharf. Orr, informing Mayers that he would no longer take his abuse, began drawing his pistol. But Mayers was too quick for him, and shot Orr dead on the spot. Orr's son then fired on Mayers and shot him through the wrist. The Orr crowd dispersed and Mayers went back to town to secure the services of a doctor. The wound being dressed, Mayers and his party returned to the boat and resumed their journey homeward.

The news of the tragedy had reached Handsboro and renegade white men and negroes were organizing to march on the place and mob Mayers; but a few old Confederate soldiers, under the leadership of Col. Charles Humphreys, met the leaders of the mob and forced them to disperse.

When well enough, Mayers returned to Pass Christian and gave bond, but was never tried.

In 1878, Mayers moved his paper to Pascagoula and became an integral part of the restoration of home rule in the South.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Unfortunately the only records available of the Spanish American War are the rosters of the soldiers who participated in this war. So far, there are no casualty lists, no camp experiences, no battle participations, nor any soldiers' diaries from which detailed reports can be drawn.

Jackson County Soldiers in War with Spain, 1898

Fifth Infantry Regiment U. S. Volunteers of the Immunes

Boyd, Silas, Sgt.	Marsh, Joe, Sgt.
Clark, Charles, Sgt.	Money, H. D., Lt. Col.
Clark, Manny, Bugler	Ryan, Will, Corp.
Culver, George, Lt.	Vaughan, Thornton, Corp.

Second Infantry Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers

Bellman, Charles	Hopkins, Lenox
Beyer, V. L.	Richard, Jack
Cachot, John	Shannon, Will
Chaplain, Porter	

Twenty-Ninth United States Volunteers

Blunt, Lee	Schrieber, J. B.
Garrard, J. B.	

United States Navy

Collins, John

Second Alabama Infantry, U. S. Volunteers

Beyer, Albert	Beyer, Percy
Beyer, George	Jackson, Albert

Renee Hague

From: Else J Martin <elsejensine@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 05, 2012 6:58 PM
To: Renee Hague
Subject: Hawkins

5. Page 1a, Census of 1850

Hawkins, Thomas	50 \$2000	MD
Hawkins, Evelina Krebs	30	Miss
Hawkins, Eveline	16 <i>attended school</i>	Miss
Hawkins, Nina	14 <i>attended school</i>	Miss
Hawkins, Thomas	12 <i>attended school</i>	Miss
Hawkins, Charles	10 <i>attended school</i>	Miss
Hawkins, David	8 <i>attended school</i>	Miss
Hawkins, Abslum/Wm	6	Miss
Hawkins, Alfage	4	Miss
Hawkins, Felicite	1	Miss
Higgins, Robert	22 <i>clerk</i>	Tenn (Married a daughter of Edmond Goff of Americus)

1850 Slave Census of Thomas Hawkins
1 black female age 28 1 black male age 7
1 mulatto female age 4

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1850 Agricultural Census for Thomas Hawkins  
Acres of land: improved 1; unimproved 20  
Cash value of farm: \$2000  
Live Stock: 1 horse, 5 milch cows, 20 other cattle  
Live Stock value: \$100

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Note: Thomas Hawkins is married to Evelyn/Eveline Krebs, daughter of Helaire & Irene Bermuchand Krebs. Her widowed mother Irene is living with her sister Zoé and husband Manuel Deas, 1850 family #7.
See also Krebs Family File, Pascagoula Public Library

Renee Hague

From: Else J Martin <elsejensine@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 05, 2012 6:55 PM
To: Renee Hague
Subject: Hawkins

Steamboat *Pascagoula*, of New Orleans



Built in Jackson Co, Miss. in 1847

Description: 147 73/95 tons; 127 ft. x 21 ft. 5 in. x 5 ft. 6 in.

One deck, no masts, plain bow.

1- Enrolled No. 130, Nov 4, 1851. Owners: George Cook $\frac{1}{2}$, William St. Clair Cook $\frac{1}{4}$, of West Feliciana Parish, La., and James Hamlet, $\frac{1}{4}$, of Rapides Parish, La. Master: George Cook

2- Enrolled No. 133, Oct 8, 1856. Owners: John H. Brown $\frac{1}{3}$, **Thomas Hawkins** $\frac{1}{3}$, of New Orleans, La. (also of Pascagoula), and Emile A. Porche $\frac{1}{3}$, of Pointe Coupee, La., Master: John H. Brown.

Ship Records & Enrollments of New Orleans, Louisiana, Vol. V & VI, 1861-1870; WPA

Renee Hague

From: Else J Martin <elsejensine@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Thursday, July 05, 2012 7:05 PM
To: Renee Hague
Subject: 1840 in Pascagoula

Believe he must have appeared in Pascagoula about 1835-36, per ages of oldest child Eveline.
Don't believe he was in the Mexican War, but bet he is in some of the New Orleans records.

Check the 2 books that have passengers between Mobile and other ports in those years. Don't remember the name of the books.

199 Hawkins, Thomas - 1840 Census

1 male age 30-40 (*Thomas age 50-1850*)
1 female age 20-30 (*Evelina age 30-1850*)
1 female age 5-10 (*Eveline age 16-1850*)
1 female age 5-10 (*Nina age 14-1850*)
1 male age 0-5 (*Thomas age 12-1850*)
1 male age 0-5 (*Charles age 10-1850*)

NOTE: Thomas Hawkins is born in Maryland, per 1850 Census and is married to Eveline Krebs.

200 Walker, Charles - 1840 Census

1 male age 40-50
1 female age 40-50
1 male age 5-10

201 Krebs, Hilaire - 1840 Census

1 male age 40-50
1 male age 20-30
1 female age 20-30
1 female age 0-5

202 Frederic, Lewis - 1840 Census

1 male age 40-50 (*Lewis died in 1840*)
1 female age 20-30
1 male age 5-10
1 male age 5-10
1 female age 0-5
1 female age 0-5

Page 277

203 Delmas, Valentine - 1840 Census

1 male age 50-60
1 female age 40-50
1 male age 20-30
1 male age 15-20
1 male age 15-20
1 female age 15-20

1 female age 15-20
1 female age 10-15
1 female age 0-5
1 female age 0-5